

THE PRESS.

ANDY W. FRANCISCO. JOHN D. CALDWELL.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE, 14 WEST FOURTH-STREET.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28

The telegraphic column contains yesterday's proceedings of the great insurrection trial.

Mr. Lowe, the balloonist, according to the New York papers, is inflating his mammoth balloon, preparatory to his trans-Atlantic trip.

The McKinnon Bequest.

The City of Cincinnati, on the 1st of November, will have the control of a trust bequeathed to them by Mr. McKinnon, for educational purposes, which will require immediate attention. Twenty-one pieces of property and twenty-six tenements under rent will require some vigilance.

The rent receivable in December amounts to \$1,000, but being insufficient to meet present outlays, the executors proffer to pay the amount out of the personal property funds. The papers communicated by the Trustees, with the following resolutions, have been referred to the Committee on Law:

Resolved, That the surrender this day made to the City of Cincinnati, by the executors of Charles McKinnon, deceased, of the real estate situated in this city and county, devised by said testator to the City of Cincinnati in trust, be and the same is hereby accepted, said surrender to take effect from and after the first day of November next ensuing.

Resolved, That the said executors be and they are hereby requested to pay from the funds of said estate in their hands, the cost of the repairs (\$1,000) now in progress on said property; also, the annuities (\$2,200) falling due November 23, 1859; the taxes (\$2,500) due December 20, 1859; and to the Hon. George E. Pugh the sum of \$1,000 as counsel fee in the case of Perin vs. The City of Cincinnati, et al., now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Resolved, That the President of this Board be and is authorized to appoint a standing committee on the devise of the late Charles McKinnon to the city.

The suit PERIN vs. New Orleans is prosecuting against the city in the Supreme Court of the United States involves the question of the whole \$400,000 as well as the personality. The point urged is, that a city can't accept such a trust. He has been defeated in the Court here, and no doubt will be above.

Further Proposed Change in Route of a Street Railroad.

A Committee of the City of Council, consisting of Henry Pearce, J. F. Cunningham and Henry Kiersted, on Wednesday night reported to the City Council upon the communication referred to them from the "Pendleton and Fifth-street-Market-space Railroad Company, asking to have their route so changed as not to conflict or come in contact with other roads," and recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That so much of the resolution heretofore adopted, awarding them a route, be amended to read as follows: Commencing at Washington-street on Third-street, thence west to Martin-street, thence on Martin-street to Pearl-street, thence west on Pearl-street to Broadway, thence north on Broadway to Fifth-street, thence west on Fifth-street to Main-street, thence returning on Main-street to Fourth-street, thence on east Fourth-street to Broadway, thence south on Broadway to Pearl-street, thence east on Pearl-street to Front-street, thence on Front-street, next the north curb, to Washington-street, the place of beginning.

Resolved, That there is hereby granted to said company the right and privilege to lay double track on Pearl-street, from Broadway to Martin-street, on Broadway, from Pearl-street to Fourth-street, and to construct in Fifth-street Market-space a Spur Switch, said Spur Switch to be put down according to a plan to be furnished by the City Civil Engineer.

This proposed change will be for determination at the next meeting of the City Council.

Connect the Roads.

A plan is proposed of connecting, by a street-railroad, the depot of the Little Miami Railroad, in the east part of the city, with the depot of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, in the west part of the city. The consent has been obtained of a large portion of the owners of the property adjoining the streets designed to be passed over. The freight travel is to be after night, and the passenger travel on the arrival of through trains—during the intermediate hours, the route to be used by a street-railroad company, as may be arranged by the City Council. The memorial is to be printed for the use of the Council, and the subject is the special order next Wednesday night. The draymen are pretty well satisfied that their interests will not be injured by the connection, and no very formidable opposition will be manifested by them.

Buck, Banks and Farnan.

ANNO DOMINI Banks addresses the editor of the New York Times a note—with no date or place attached—declaring that since late last spring he, A. D. Banks, has been "the sole editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and solely responsible for its political course; and that during his management Mr. FARNAN has had no more to do with the conduct of the Enquirer than Mr. BUCHANAN himself." Old Buck, the appointer, the re-appointer, and disappointed, according to Banks, has evidently made a mistake in the man; he ought to have let his old friend keep his place. Mr. Banks says:

"It will not, I presume, be charged that the removal of Mr. Farnan was dictated by any want of attention to his official duties. By common consent, no more vigilant, energetic and faithful Postmaster ever discharged the functions of the office. Always at his post, he was almost a slave to the responsibilities of the situation, and that he made a model officer, even his enemies will attest."

Bishop Ames.

We have two items about Bishop AMES, of the Methodist Protestant Church, who recently presided over the Rock River Conference at Galena, Illinois, where he received rather an ungracious treatment. His room in the night-time was entered by thieves and his satchel robbed of \$100. He was caned, in kindness, by some of the ministers, a few days afterward, the case being a presentation, one made from the altar-railing of a favorite church.

The Pope and Louis Napoleon.

These twin giants of the Church and State on the Continent are likely to be in antagonism within a short time. L. N. has assumed the protectorate of Sardinia, and the P. N. in a late address to his Cardinals, announces that he has determined to anathematize the participants, aiders and abettors in the despoiling of the Legations.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Trial of the Virginia Insurrectionists.

CHARLESTON, Va., October 27. The storm of last evening prevented the transmission of the latter part of the proceedings of the Court. The Court finally refused to postpone the trial, and the whole afternoon was occupied in obtaining a jury. Brown occupied a cell, in which he was carried into the Court-room. The trial will be resumed this morning, when counsel for Brown is expected from Ohio.

During the session of the Court on Wednesday afternoon, prisoner Brown laid with his eyes closed. Though evidently not much injured, he is determined to resist the pushing of his trial by all means in his power. The jury was then called and sworn. The Court excluded those who were present at Harper's Ferry, and also those who had formed or expressed any opinion that would prevent the giving of the case impartially. Twenty-four, mostly farmers from a distance, some owning a few slaves, were selected as competent jurors. Out of them the counsel for the prisoner struck eight. Twelve were selected by ballot from the remaining sixteen, as follows: Richard Timberlake, Joseph Myers, Thomas Wilson, Jr., William Rignstone, Asa Davis, John C. McClure, Jacob J. Miller, Thomas Osborne, George W. Boyer, John C. Wilshire, George W. Tapp and William A. Martin. The jury were not sworn on the case, but the Judge charged them not to converse upon the subject, nor to permit others to converse with them.

John Copeland, the mulatto prisoner, from Oberlin, Ohio, has made a full confession to the United States Marshal, Mr. Martin, of Virginia, and Mr. Johnson, of the Northern District of Ohio. He has given the names of parties at Oberlin, who induced him to go to Harper's Ferry, who furnished the money for his expenses, &c. He also states a movement of a similar character was contemplating in Kentucky about the same time. Many persons in Northern Ohio, whose names have been heretofore mentioned, are directly implicated. His confession is withheld from the public until the trial is over, by order of Governor Wise. Mr. Johnson was shown to-day a large number of letters implicating Gerrit Smith and a number of prominent men of Oberlin, Cleveland and other points in Ohio. Among the letters is one signed Horace Greeley & Co., that had inclosed \$41; seven letters from Kansas and two from Ohio. It was directed to J. H. Kagi, one of the killed, but as he had been a correspondent of the Tribune, this letter had evidently inclosed his pay.

Another letter from Captain Brown to one of his sons, dated April 16, 1859, details a visit to Gerrit Smith, Petersburg, which the writer regarded as highly encouraging, and says that Smith gave him \$100, and that he also received at his house a note that he considered good for \$200 more; also, that Smith had written to his friends at the East that \$2,000 must be raised for Brown, of which he would agree to furnish one-fifth himself. There is also a notice of a draft from the cashier of the New York State Bank, sent him by the direction of Gerrit Smith, dated Albany, August 29, 1859.

Marshal Johnson also has a list of the officers of the "Provisional Government," and a list of contributors to the project. He left for Cleveland last evening, taking copies with him.

The examination made by him settles the fact that this movement had long been maturing, that many more prominent States have given money and influence in its behalf, and when the facts are made public a sensation may be expected.

Brown was brought into Court this morning, being able to walk, but he immediately laid himself down in his cot at full length within the bar. He looks considerably better, the swelling having left his eyes. Senator Mason is among the spectators. Messrs. Harding and Hunter represent the Commonwealth and Botts and Green the prisoner.

Mr. Botts read the following telegraphic dispatch, received this morning:

AKRON, Ohio, October 26, 1859. T. J. FAULKNER and LAWSON BUTTS, Charleston, Va.: John Brown, leader of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, and several of his family have resided in this county for many years. Insanity is hereditary in that family. His mother's sister died with it, and a daughter of that sister has been two years in the Lunatic Asylum. A son and daughter of his mother's brother have also been confined in the Lunatic Asylum, and another son of his brother is now insane and under close restraint. These facts can be conclusively proven by witnesses residing here, who will doubtless attend the trial if desired.

(Signed) A. H. LEWIS. The telegraph operator at the Akron office, Wm. C. Allen, adds to the above dispatch that A. H. Lewis is a resident of that place and his statements are entitled to implicit credit.

Mr. Botts said that on receiving the above dispatch he went to the jail with his associate, Mr. Green, and read it to Brown, and he was deemed by the latter to say that his father's family there has never been any insanity at all. On his mother's side there have been repeated instances of it.

He adds, his first wife showed symptoms of it, which was also evident in his first and second sons by that wife. Some portions of the statement in the dispatch he knows to be correct, of other portions he is ignorant. He does not know whether his mother's sister died in the Lunatic Asylum, but he does believe a daughter of that sister has been two years in an Asylum, and thinks a son and daughter of his mother's brother have been confined in the Asylum, but he was not aware of the fact that another son of that brother is now insane and in close confinement.

Brown also desires his counsel to say that he does not put in any plea of insanity, and if he has ever been at all insane he is totally unconscious of it; yet he adds that those who are most insane generally suppose that they have more reason and sanity than those around them. For himself, he distinguishes not in that respect, and seeks no immunity of that kind. This movement is made totally without his approbation or concurrence, and was unknown to him until the receipt of the above dispatch. Brown has raised himself in his bed and said, "It will add, if the Court will allow me, that I look upon it as a miserable artifice and pretext of those who ought to take a different course in regard to me, if they took any at all, and I view it with contempt more than otherwise. As I said to Mr. Green, insane persons, as far as my experience goes, have but very little ability to judge of their own sanity, and if I am insane of course I should think I know more than all the rest of the world, but I do not think so; I am perfectly unconscious of insanity, and I reject, so far as I am capable, any attempt to interfere in my behalf on that score."

Mr. Botts stated that he was further instructed by Brown, that as he regrets this plea entirely and seeks no delay for that reason, he would repeat to the Court his request made yesterday, that time be given for the arrival of foreign counsel, which he has now reason to expect. Yesterday afternoon a dispatch was received from Cleveland, Ohio, signed Daniel Tilden, dated the 26th inst., asking of Brown whether it would be of any use for counsel to leave last night. To this question an answer was returned that the jury would be sworn this morning, and Brown desired the counsel to come at once. The telegraph operator stated that this dispatch was sent off at once, in advance of the dispatches sent by the reporters, and he had learned this morning that it was sent before the storm that last night interrupted communication, so that the counsel ought to reach here by twelve or one o'clock to-night.

The course taken by Brown this morning makes it evident that he sought to postpone the purpose of delay, as he rejects the plea of insanity. Still, in his opinion, he can have a fairer trial if the defense were conducted by his own counsel than if he were defended by counsel at present here. Mr. Hunter observed that the prisoner's counsel having renewed the motion of yesterday for delay for a period, indicated that he had upon information received in the form of a telegraph

dispatch, the question now was whether there was sufficient ground in this additional information to change the decision announced by the Court yesterday, on the same motion. If the Court did not at once deem this circumstance wholly insufficient before the decision was made, the counsel for the Commonwealth refused to let their duty to call attention to two or three matters connected with the affair. Though desirous to avoid forestalling the trial of this case, in regard to the present prisoner at the bar, they were prepared to prove that he had made open, repeated and constant acknowledgment of everything charged against him. He had gloried in it, and we have but an exhibition of the same spirit and the same purpose in what he announced, that he would permit no defense of insanity to be put in.

The point was fully discussed by the counsel on both sides. The Court stated that he must see it in this case as in any other, that proper cause for delay was made out before granting such an application. In the present case he could not see that this telegram gave any assurance that the additional counsel intended to come. The prisoner is now defended by those who will make no defense of improper evidence is adduced against him and that all proper evidence in his behalf shall be presented. He could not see that proper cause for delay was made out. The expected counsel might arrive before the case was closed and could then see all the testimony taken; thus the prisoner might have the benefit of their advice, although the case now proceeds. As to the matter of insanity, it was not presented in reliable form, and the Court would not be swayed by affidavits or something of that character. He thought, therefore, that the jury should be sworn and the trial proceed. The jury having been sworn, the Court directed that the prisoner might forego the form of standing while arraigned if he desired. Botts put the inquiry to the prisoner, and he continued to be prostrate in his cot, while a long indictment, filling seven pages, was read—first for insurrection, second treason, and third for murder.

Harding addressed the jury and presented the facts of the case, detailing the scenes of the armory; killing the bridge-keeper, and subsequent killing of citizens named in the indictment; seizing Lewis Washington and Alstead, with their slaves; forming a new government within the limits of the Commonwealth; holding citizens as prisoners of war, and subsequent capture. He then read the law on treason, and urged the jury to give comfort to the country, or establishing any other government within its limits, the punishment of which was death; also against advising with a slave to produce insurrection, punishable with death; the murder of citizens, a capital offense—either of the charges of the indictment, if proven, being punishable with death. All the charges would be distinctly proven beyond the possibility of a doubt. He would show that the prisoner was a treasonable agent before you can convict him on these charges. If it is intended to rely on his confessions to prove treason, the law distinctly says: No conviction can be made on confessions, unless made in open Court; there must be sufficient evidence to prove the charge, independent of any confessions out of Court, and it requires two distinct witnesses to prove each and any act of treason.

Second—Conspiracy with slaves to rebel and make insurrection. The jury must be satisfied that there was conspiracy, and that conspiracy was done within the State of Virginia, and within the jurisdiction of this Court. If done in Maryland, this Court could not punish the act; and if done within the limits of the Army, at Harper's Ferry, it was not. Attorney-General Cushing had decided this point, with regard to the Army-grounds at Harper's Ferry, which opinion was read to the jury, showing that persons residing within the limits of the Army cannot even be taxed by Virginia, and that crimes committed within the said limits are punishable by the federal courts. Although the jury may have a doubt about the law on this subject, they must give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt; and upon the last count, that of murder, the crime having been committed within the limits of the Army, this Court has no jurisdiction; and as in the case of Bookham, it was committed on the railroad bridge, and therefore within the State of Maryland, which State claims jurisdiction over the Army-grounds. Although he may be guilty of murder, he cannot be proven that it was willful, deliberate and premeditated murder to make it a capital offense. If, otherwise, the killing was murder in the second degree, it was punishable by imprisonment.

If there is any doubt on these points, you must give that doubt to the prisoners. He was satisfied that the jury will not allow any outside excitement to affect them, that they will do their duty faithfully and impartially. Mr. Botts impressively addressed the jury, saying the case before them was an unusual one, and in many respects such as has before been unknown. It was a jury trial calling for calm, unimpassioned deliberation, and not seizing upon loose statements to induce a conviction. The jury must be morally above all prejudices and influences, and bearing in mind that the mission of the law is not to wreak vengeance, and that the majesty of the law is best maintained by the evidence of the jury rise above these influences.

The burden of proof is on the Commonwealth, and if she fails to substantiate her charge you are bound to do your duty impartially, and find your verdict on the law and testimony that the Commonwealth may be able to present you. He then proceeded to go over the same grounds taken by Mr. Green on each of the three points of indictment: treason, insurrection and murder. He said it is no difference how much the jury may be convinced in their own minds of the guilt of the prisoners, it is essential that they must have proof of positive guilt. Mr. Botts, in reviewing the law bearing on the case, evinced a determination to avail himself of every advantage that the law allows and do his duty to the prisoner earnestly and faithfully. It is due to the prisoner to state that he believed himself to be actuated by the highest and noblest feelings that ever coursed through a human breast. His instructions were to destroy neither property nor life; they would prove by those gentlemen who were prisoners, that they were treated with respect, and that they were kept in positions of safety, and that no violence was offered to them. These facts must be taken into consideration and have their due weight with the jury.

Mr. Hunter followed, stating his purpose to avoid anything by way of argument, and explanation not immediately connected with the particular issue to be tried, and to march straight forward to the attainment, so far as may be in our power, to the ends of justice, by either convicting or acquitting the prisoner at the bar, with a single preliminary remark, explanatory of his position here as an assistant prosecutor, which had been assigned to him by the Governor of the Commonwealth, as well as by his Honor the Judge. He passed at once to a review of what was the law in reference to the case, and what he expected to be able to prove to the satisfaction of the jury. First, as to high treason. This was probably the first case of high treason or treason against the State that had ever been tried here by our State Courts, and he fervently hoped that it would be the last that would ever occur. Probably in

some degree, not only upon our decision, but on our prompt decision of this case, will that result depend. He thought his friends on the other side were totally mistaken in their view, that the law as it stood on the statute book was so defective as to prevent action in the language or substantially that contained in the constitution of the United States; on the contrary the phraseology had been varied from the constitution, and if he conceived, for a plain and palpable purpose, all the powers vested in the Federal Government were given with great jealousy; this was a historical fact perfectly familiar, and consequently, while treason against the United States consisted only in levying war against them or advising to their enemies or giving them aid, and there is a provision that no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses or some overt act or confession in open Court; yet the State law is more full and includes within its definition of treason also the establishing without the authority of the Legislature, within its limits, separate from the existing government, or holding or exercising under such usurped government any office professing allegiance or fidelity to it, or restricting the execution of the law under color of its authority; and goes on to declare that such treason, if proved by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or by confession in Court, shall be punished with death. Any one of these acts constitute treason against this Commonwealth, and he believed the prisoner had been guilty of each and all of them, and which would be proved in the clearest manner, not by two, but by a dozen witnesses, unless limited by the act of time.

The prisoner had attempted to break down the existing government of the Commonwealth and establish on the ruins a new government; he had usurped the office of Commander-in-Chief of this new government, and together with his whole band proposed allegiance and fidelity to it. He represented not only the civil authorities of the Government, but our military; he is doubly, trebly and quadruply guilty of treason. Mr. Hunter proceeded again to the question of jurisdiction over the armory grounds, and examined the authority cited on the other side by Attorney-General Cushing. The latter was an able man, but came from a region of the country where opinions are very different from ours in relation to the powers of the Federal Government. As affecting State rights, our courts have decided adversely to Mr. Cushing's views for all time past. The jurisdiction of this Court of Jefferson County in regard to criminal offenses committed at Harper's Ferry, has been uninterrupted and unchallenged, and whether they were committed on the Government property or not.

He cited an instance which occurred twenty-nine years ago, where an atrocious murder was committed between the very shops in front of which these men fought their battle, and the criminal was tried here, convicted and executed under our laws. There was a broad distinction between the jurisdiction of this Court by Virginia, and that of the Federal Government, and the mere assent of States, and the Federal Government should become a partner with it in its limits. The law of Virginia, by virtue of which the grounds at Harper's Ferry were purchased by the Federal Government, ceded no jurisdiction. Brown was also guilty on his own notorious confession, of advising the conspiracy. In regard to the charge of murder, the proof will be that this man was not only actually engaged in murdering our citizens, but he was the chief director of the whole movement; no matter whether he was present on the spot or a mile off, he is equally guilty.

In conclusion, Mr. Hunter said he hoped the case would be considered with fairness and impartiality, without fear, favor or affection, and he only asked that the penalty might be visited on the prisoners which our safety requires, and which the laws of God and man approve. The Court then took a recess.

The Plan of the Insurrectionists.

NEW YORK, October 27. The Herald publishes a series of letters of Col. Forbes, the author of the instruction books for a guerrilla warfare, found at Brown's house, to various Republicans, principally to F. B. Sanborn, Secretary of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, and Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston. One letter addressed to the latter, dated May, 1858, is prefaced by the following memorandum: "Please show to Messrs. Sanborn, Lawrence & Co. Copies will be sent to Gov. Chase, who found money, and Gov. Fletcher, who contributed arms, and to others interested, as quickly as possible."

The letter gives the plans of Forbes and Brown for an insurrection. Forbes's plan is as follows: With carefully selected colored and white persons to organize, along the northern slave frontier of Virginia and Maryland especially, a series of stampedes of slaves, each one of which would carry off, in one night, and from the same place, some twenty to fifty slaves, this to be effected once or twice a month, and eventually once or twice a week, along contiguous parts of the line, if possible without conflict, only resorting to force if attacked. Slave women accustomed to field labor would be nearly as useful as men, everything being in readiness to pass on the fugitives. They could be sent with such speed to Canada that pursuit would be hopeless. In Canada preparations were to be made for their instruction and employment. Any disaster which might befall a stampede would at the utmost compromise those only who might be engaged in that single one; therefore, we were not bound in good faith to the abolitionists. As we did not prejudice that interest to consult more than those engaged in the very project against the chance of loss by occasional accidents, should be weighed the advantages of a series of successful runs.

Slave property would thus become untenable near the frontier. That frontier would be peopled with more and more slaves, and it might reasonably be expected that the excitement and irritation would impel the pro-slaveryists to commit some stupid blunders. The Missouri frontier being so far from the habitable part of Canada, and the political parties anti and pro-slavery being in that State so nearly balanced, suggested a peculiar action in that quarter, which would depend in a great measure on affairs in Kansas.

Brown had a different scheme. He proposed, with some twenty-five or fifty colored and white men, well armed and bringing with them a quantity of square arms to beat up a quiet quarter in Virginia. To this was objected that no preparatory notice having been given to the slaves, no notice could with prudence be given them. The invitation to rise might, unless they were already in a state of agitation, meet with no response, or a feeble one. To this he replied that he was sure of a response. He calculated that he could get on the first night from two to five hundred. If he could not, he would wait one hundred or so of them, and make a dash at the Harper's Ferry manufactory, destroying what he could not carry off. The other men, not of this party, were to be sub-divided into three, four, or five distinct parties, each under two or three of the original band, and would beat up slave-quarters, whence more men would be sent to join him.

The burden of Forbes's letters are grievous complaints for not receiving the aid promised for his services, which was to be sent to Paris for the support of Forbes's family. In one letter he says: On the first of May, 1858, I had an interview with Senator Wm. H. Seward, of New York. I went fully into the whole matter, in all its bearings. He expressed regret that he had been told, and said that he, in his position, ought not to have been informed of the circumstances. In part I agree with him, and in part I differ. I regret that the misdeeds of the New Englanders should have forced me to address myself to him, but being now enlightened on the subject, he will not well let this business continue in its present crotched condition.

A cotton speculation was devised by Brown, but objected to by Forbes. Brown told him that Amos Lawrence, of Boston, had promised him \$7,000 when hostilities had actually commenced. All these letters were written in 1858.

Captain Cook Taken to Virginia.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., October 27. Captain Cook was taken to Virginia to-day, on the requisition of Governor Wise, by officers from Virginia, accompanied by the parties that arrested him. Three Sharp's rifles and a small lot of ammunition were found in the woods near this place, this morning, by some boys who were hunting rabbits. One of the rifles has "C. P. Tidd's" name on the mounting, the others are both marked "C. B." They were no doubt placed under the bushes last night by the men left by Captain Cook on the mountain. The Washington pistol has not yet been recovered, and nothing has been seen of the men.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 27. The Light-house Board has awarded the contract for building the light-house at Cape Ann to Edwin Adams, of Boston, at nearly \$33,000, the metallic work to Adams & Roberts, at \$6,850, and the lanterns to the same parties at \$3,500. There were thirty-two bids for the light-house contract. Senator Gwin has arrived here.

From Boston.

Boston, October 27, 1859. The Schooner Pacific, of Southport, Maine, lying at anchor at Margoe Island, in the Bay of St. Lawrence, got adrift in a gale and ran foul of an unknown schooner. Both vessels were sunk and all on board perished. Thirteen bodies have floated ashore.

Western News.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, October 27. The overland express from Denver City on the 20th, with \$8,000 in gold dust, arrived this evening. The election of Williams, delegate to Congress, is confirmed. The people were to vote on the 24th for or against a provisional government. Mining operations were drawing to a close.

Suspended.

Toronto, October 27. The International Bank of Toronto suspended yesterday. The Colonial Bank, an institution of a similar character, is undergoing a great run to-day. The doors are besieged by thousands of excited depositors.

River News.

Pittsburg, October 27.—M. River twenty-eight inches at Glasshouse, and stationary. Weather cloudy and cool.

LOUISVILLE, October 27.—P. M. River stationary. Two feet eleven inches in the canal.

DIED.

FRANKLIN—On Wednesday, October 26th, 1859, Benjamin Franklin, late engineer of Marion Steam Engine Company, No. 8, in the 34th year of his age. The funeral will take place from the corner of 8th and Center-streets, to-day (Friday), at 2 o'clock, P. M. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. (Charge Times.)

Dixon's Sugar-coated Pills.

Purely Vegetable and Pleasant to Use. Admitted to be the Best Family Pill in Use. Prepared only by GEO. M. DIXON, Druggist, Corner of Fifth and Main-streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

I. O. O. F.—FURNAL NOTICE. The officers and members of PHILADELPHIA ENCAMPMENT, No. 43, will meet at their Hall, corner of Eighth and Western-rows, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, Oct. 28, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Pat. Benj. Franklin. All members of other Encampments in good standing are requested to attend. By order of the President, JAMES H. MURRAY, Scribe.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of the FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION are hereby notified to attend a meeting at their Hall (P. M.) THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Mr. Benjamin Franklin, late engineer of Marion Steam Engine Co., No. 8, by order of the President, GEO. R. WARNER, Secretary. (Charge Times.)

I. O. O. F.—FURNAL NO. 108.—The officers and members of AMERICAN LODGE, No. 108, I. O. O. F., will meet at their Hall, corner of Eighth and Western-rows, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Benjamin Franklin. Members in good standing of other Lodges are requested to attend. By order of the S. G., JOHN E. REES, Per. Secretary. (Charge Times.)

THAT DR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN Blood Purifier and Blood Purifier are a positive cure for all eruptions by numerous testimonials in the Doctors possession, which can be examined at his office, No. 8 East Fourth-street, by any one at any time.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, &c.—PALMER'S POLYMER Lotion, entirely free from all unpleasant odor, and as it possesses remarkable healing properties, it is the almost universal favorite with those persons who are troubled with chapped hands.

AMALGAM.—We challenge a comparison of our article with any brought to this market. It is always a fresh article on hand.

COLD CREAM OF ROSES, LIP-SAVE, &c.—Constantly preparing these articles and furnishing a fresh supply at any time.

SOLON PALMER, Agent, Manufacturer and Importer of Perfumery, No. 3 West Fourth-street.

FINE TOILET SOAP.—DO you have hands and face commencing chapped in winter approaches? More than likely it is caused by the soap you use. Then try some other kind. You may now find an article that will keep your skin smooth during the coldest weather. We select our stock with special reference to this quality, and it is now larger and more complete than usual.

SOLON PALMER, Agent, Manufacturer and Importer of Perfumery, No. 3 West Fourth-street.

OFFICE OF THE PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY OF CINCINNATI, N. E. W. corner of Third and Race-streets.

15, 1859. This road is now open. Cars will start at intervals of ten minutes, from 3:30 A. M. until midnight, running outward on Third-street from Wood to Lawrence-street, and westward on Fourth-street to Smith, and on Fifth-street to Wood. Passengers will please leave in time, as cars will invariably cross intersecting streets before stopping for passengers.

JAMES J. ROBBINS, President.

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